

CHRISTMAS PANEL

PEACE CROSS AND



SAINT ALBAN'S CHURCH

RESURRECTION PANEL



NATIONAL CATHEDRAL TO STAND WHERE OLD MAN PRAYED FOR IT IN WOODS 100 YEARS AGO

Religious Romance of Washington's Great Twentieth Century Sanctuary Made Public for the First Time, Revealing How Joseph Nourse, by Prayer, and His Patient Kinswoman, Phoebe Nourse, Through Works, Labored for the Realization of Their Dream of a Sacred Pile on Mount St. Alban.

MORE things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. European cathedrals have striking and picturesque legends in connection with their foundations, but few, if any, have had a more beautiful beginning than the National Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, Washington's magnificent twentieth century sanctuary that is to crown the heights of Mount St. Alban.

vast concourse of people, including the General Convention of the American Church, that in season in the Capital, the President of the United States, the beloved McKinley, and thousands of citizens. Soon afterward Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst founded the Cathedral School

deplored in the press of late, were sent "from the churchmen of Glastonbury to the churchmen of America." The Glastonbury "cathedral," or "bishop's chair," has been made from the stones of America, was the Jerusalem altar—that is, the material for it—the gift, through the suggestion of a churchman, of diocese and missionary jurisdictions of the American church. It consisted of twelve large blocks of marble taken "from the quarries of Solomon at Jerusalem, whence the stones of the temple were hewn." These stones were taken without the gate—the second wall of Jerusalem—and "night unto the city," where a skull-shaped hill is to be seen today, which is commonly believed to be the place called Calvary.

Here the Master lived and acted the great drama of redemption. Dragging his heavy cross, He passed over the places whence came these very stones in the altar.

The Jordan font, within the baptistry, is the work of William Ordway Partridge, religious sculptor, and has unusual associations in that it is lined with stones, in mosaic, taken from the river Jordan. The panels of this font are executed with exquisite beauty and nicety and portray the life of the Christ from the manger-scene to the Resurrection. Other gifts, too numerous to mention, add to the collection of religious relics and make the Close well worth a visit for lovers of religious history.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President Buchanan, left \$50,000 to found a Choir school for boys. The edifice for this school is in the last stages of completion.

Thanksgiving Day, 1905, was signalized by the entire freeing of the cathedral property from debt and today it stands without one dollar debt on it, nearly \$1,000,000 worth of unincumbered property. The dream of a National Cathedral has crystallized into reality. Dioceses all over the country are interested in its progress because it is felt from its position in the Capital of the country that it is a national church undertaking. The trustees are all men of affairs and note, and the present list follows: The Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington; the Rt. Rev. Alexander H. Mackay-Smith, Admiral George Dewey, Gen. John M. Wilson, Gen. John A. Kasson, the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, the Rev. Alfred Harding, Wayne MacVear, Daniel Gilmann, C. C. Glover, Charles J. Bell, Thomas H. Hyde, James Lowndes, George Truesdell, and Dr. William C. Rives.

Promise of Full Corn.

A Great House of Prayer for All People in the Capital of the Country. The material promise of the cathedral



THE CRUCIFIXION PANEL

True, there are no traditions of saints in the history of this sacred pile, but in future centuries the singular beauty of one man's devotion and piety will stand side by side with the glories of the saintly founders of the medieval cathedrals of England and France.

There is a patriotic tradition in the Washington National Cathedral's early history, never before published, that is worthy of record. In the recent announcement of the appointment of George Rodley, R. A., of England, and Henry Vaughan, of Boston, as architects, was the fulfillment of the cherished plan of George Washington and Pierre L'Enfant, the French architect of Washington, who planned a national house of prayer in the Capital City. This great church was to be devoted as the old record runs, "for national purposes, such as public prayer, thanksgiving, funeral orations, equally open to all. It will likewise be a shelter for such monuments as were voted by the last Continental Congress for the heroes who fell in the cause of liberty."

In a country where church and state are separate, as ours, such a second Westminster Abbey was impossible. But the fact that the ideal of a national house of prayer for all people was anticipated by Washington has been a source of inspiration to the Washington cathedral builders who have striven to keep this ideal uppermost both in the cathedral edifice itself and in the cathedral work.

How a seed of prayer was planted by saintly Washingtonian of the seventeenth century, how that seed was nourished through the years, first by his own kinswoman, then by devout churchmen and women, until now it has blossomed forth into the great Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul is truly a story of religious romance. These are skeptical days and prayer is the least used of all the "golden links that bind us to the feet of God," but the most scornful dare not scoff at the material manifestation of an answered prayer.

The first Registrar of the Treasury was Joseph Nourse, a man of devout and fervent disposition, the owner of a vast tract of land in Georgetown, principally in what is now known as Tenleytown.

Contemporary with George Washington and a personal friend of his, like the great general, Mr. Nourse was a member of the Church of England. His own residence was a spacious colonial mansion on what is now the Cathedral Hill, or Mount St. Alban. It is called. Near the house was a secluded grove of tall oaks and here, in the splendor of the quiet wood life, through the Gothic arches of whose trees the sun shone in softened light, Joseph Nourse, like a prophet of old, a man of God, would pray and meditate for hours.

As he looked down from the heights



VISTA OF THE GIANT OAKS UNDER WHICH JOSEPH NOURSE PRAYED



HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON'S CHOIR SCHOOL FOR BOYS



THE BAPTISTRY

THE Cathedral, when completed, will be in the form of this tinted cross, surrounded by a quadrangle as indicated by the tinted border of this page.



LITTLE SANCTUARY AND ALL HALLOWS GATE

proposed gift of Miss Elizabeth Mann, of a property valued at \$20,000. The final step accepting the generous offer of Miss Mann was taken, Bishop Parrot of Maryland, then being diocesan of Washington as well, and on the Feast of the Epiphany, January 6, 1889, a date destined to be historic, a Protestant Episcopal cathedral foundation was established by act of Congress, and the charter of the cathedral of St. Peter and Paul granted. Dr. Douglas, of St. John's Church, was appointed its first dean and chancellor. Then the question of a suitable site arose. By strange circumstance a first site was refused and, as if in direct answer to Joseph Nourse's prayer, nearly one hundred years later, the woodland scene of his petition to Heaven was finally selected as the site of the future cathedral of St. Peter and Paul.

On September 7, 1893, through the faithful labors of the Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, the first bishop of the new diocese of Washington, and the board of cathedral trustees, the Mount St. Alban site was bought for \$24,000, a large portion of which was paid in cash and the rest held by mortgage. Time has since evinced the wisdom of this choice of a site from a worldly standpoint as well as religious and historical. The city is rapidly growing to the northwest, and in the thirty acres and more of the Cathedral Close, is room for vast cathedral foundations of schools, colleges, and charitable institutions as well as for a magnificent cathedral itself.

In October of 1898 the stately Peace Cross was raised, in the presence of a

for Girls, where the Christian education of young girls is carried on.

The Ear.

Glastonbury, where the winter thorn blossoms at Christmas, mindful of our Lord on Ascension Day, 1891, were inaugurated the first cathedral services in the open air evenings held in the natural amphitheater down the slope from the "little sanctuary."

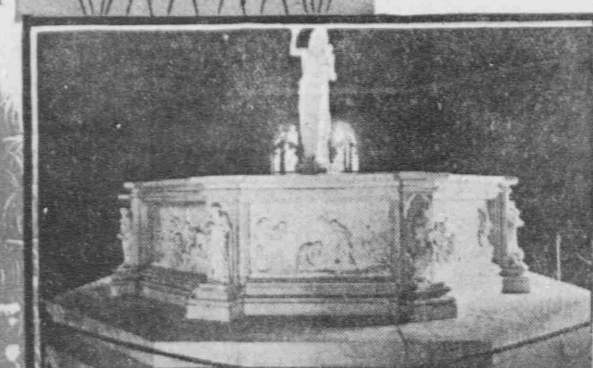
Religious gifts have come to the cathedral foundation, rich with the associations of the historic church of England and the Holy Land. On Ascension Day, 1902, a "little sanctuary," a memorial gift, was erected on the site, together with the All Hallows gate. With impressive ceremonies the "little sanctuary" was consecrated and within were placed two notable gifts of faithful American and English churchmen.

Twenty carved stones from the ruins of old Glastonbury Abbey, the destruction of which has been so deeply

dral work is great. Eight cathedral missions, an efficient staff of cathedral workers, and active cathedral ministrations are in progress before the cathedral itself is built. The architects have inspected the site and are at work on the plans.

The shape of the cathedral will be that of a Latin cross, and the architecture Gothic. It will be unique in America, in that it will be grained with stone both inside and outside. Its cost cannot now be estimated, but before it is finished, with the schools and institutions grouped around it in the quadrangle, it will represent millions of dollars.

The plans will be completed within six months, and then presented to the Bishop and chapter, for acceptance. Some believe the cathedral proper will cost between five and ten million dollars when it is completed, and when the schools, colleges, and other institutions complete the "quad," the whole will probably represent upwards of fifty millions.



JORDAN FOUNTAIN

PHOTOS BY HARRIS EWING

PANEL IN THE FOUNTAIN

